

has given the one
keapest reading
week of
of Springfield, this
or Legation dis-
mended by those
We copy below
from the pen

an educationist, last
Springfield, Mass.,
his pupils, and
ends in a fine
professional and
successful. This is
as this is the first
pupils before the
pened by Doctor
itcomb, who is
an idea of the
We quote: "Miss
readings" were her
she exhibited
for her un-
further criticism
of light verse,
of public female
grand air into the
and it is Miss
I have here, for it is
pleasant impression
and engaged their
person, fine gifts and
it to make her way
and, become a

said at Rutland,
ned himself finely,
ing of his prepa-
rations in town
angers in town
her entertainment
wledge, and their
it is a daughter of
enem.

MAOON.
ch, professes to be
to the army, and
ence that they are
with the Northern
the well
innocence from
his victim's blood,
ere a free and
the right to make a
it."

continues, "cries out
as they pro-
from their homes
he hobbling from
the fire give way
hiding in your rail-
that freemen cannot
thing to which we
dependence. Some
of the human
who would measure
I! Would you see
his cheek, grow up
a monster, unless he
country? Would
land given over to

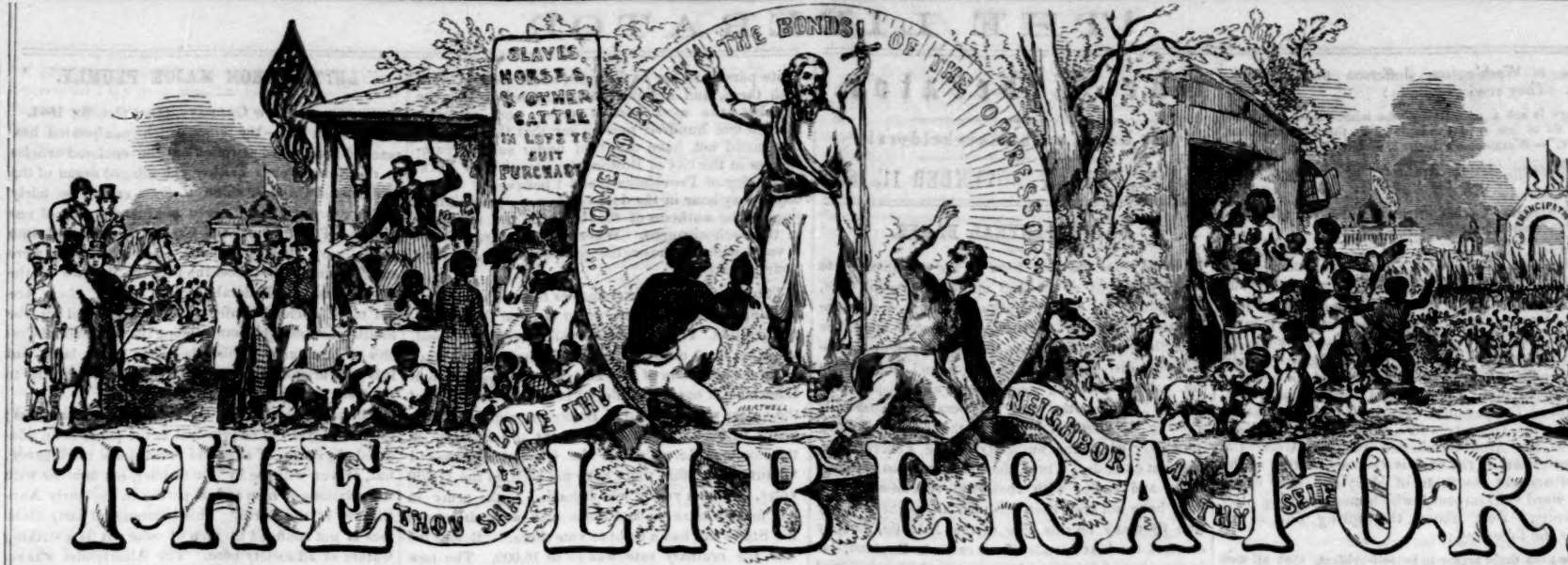
tic but for his bald
move a single sym-
the wide, while
of human life
under feeling an in-
you! Is the spon-
er; you want to
se yourself!
with a dusky skin,
an offering to, as
should we pity you
his lordly pretensions
y easily see how
er fair daughters
the Yankies
in giving over other
times just as fair
and the over-
quence in behalf of
world despises your
of human life
rebellion be less
nd than it is today.

DEMOGRAPHY.
Illustrated a speech
since, by this little
ing a negro hawked
underneath the
Square, and
mutter pite-
bite one, but found
one. "What do you
and blue swindler,
hivering big man,
the Yankies
to minutes to freeze!
name oh ye de-
der do want me to
on right me to
Sa! You can't fool
city people. They
reason, as a free
y meanly put
he deadly mark-
of the Yankies
deceitfully, and
being understood
your vote for them,
the Yankies
heart, and turning
they call
you blantly that
original article—that
it is just as good
as the Yankies
in the pie man,
if you want it more
to your own
neatness do not in-

ATTORNEY.
a very good war, and
it should be stopped
a great victory
and should be ten-
al who will be all
for a vigorous pro-
of the course
adopted, we
ots all gentlemen
is in a most un-
it is the duty of
a matter pleasant.
is thing that thing,
g, and this thing,
good old times—
of times—any times

McClellan, who will
dictator, who will
and no taxes,
universal property,
any price, and peace
protection of the

UBUST'S
DIES, N.Y.
New York, N.Y.
on Wednesday,
Aug. 26—29



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1762.

Selections.

ADDRESS OF MAJOR GENERAL NATHANIEL P. BANKS,

TO THE NEGRO POPULATION AS CONFERRED WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT IN REBEL STATES.

Delivered before the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, in Tremont Temple, Oct. 31.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: My experience has led me to appreciate highly the services of the Young Men's Christian Association of this and of other parts of our country; and I have especially to-night to make acknowledgments to those with whom I have been associated, and to the great benefits that have been conferred by them upon us, upon the service, and upon the holy cause of our country.

It was said by one of our noblest and bravest of France, that the reward of the soldier was in the performance of his duty; and except from outside influences and powers, little more than this comes to any man whose profession is exclusively in arms.

Whatever he gains of honor, of fortune, or of power, is usually from other, and very different sources; but it is a high privilege, impossible fully to be measured, to know in the hour of trial and of peril, and perhaps of death, that his services are remembered at home. Much more, even, than any other service which is rendered to him—much more important and dear is the knowledge that the people for whom he labors, and for whom he assumes the position of peril, remember him, the cause in which he is engaged, and the services which he is to render.

The Young Men's Christian Association and Sanitary Commission, their varied, their energetic and successful labors, mark the brightest pages of the history of our country, and have contributed materially to those who are engaged in the defense of our flag, and to the success of the cause of the nation. For myself, Mr. President, for those with whom I have been associated, I tender you my acknowledgments and their acknowledgments.

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"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States which exist have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of CONGRESS extend to interfere with the institution of SLAVERY, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERFERED WITH, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cessation of slavery, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to do on the war, and MUST CARRY IT OUT, according to the LAWS OF WAR; and by the LAWS OF WAR, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL LAW TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies meet in battle, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. ADAMS.

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MARYLAND A FREE STATE.

One of the fruits of the slaveholders' atrocious rebellion is the freedom of Maryland. Thirty years ago, Mr. Garrison was imprisoned in Baltimore for maintaining the great doctrine of human liberty. Three years ago, the President of the United States, assisted by the friends and patrons of slavery in Baltimore, in the streets of Baltimore a little later, soldiers of the Union, hastening to the defence of the Capital against its pro-slavery enemies, were shot down! And to-day, Maryland is a free State! Slavery, hitherto its dishonor and its curse, is forever abolished. See how the new Constitution, just adopted, speaks of human rights and the objects of civil government. Here are the preamble and two or three of its articles:

"We the people of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberty, and taking into our serious consideration the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State for the sure foundation and more permanent security thereof, declare:

Article 1. That we hold it to be self-evident, that all men are created equally free, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the proceeds of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Article 2. That hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free. Any person who shall, after this Constitution shall have gone into effect, detain in slavery any person emancipated by the provisions of this Constitution, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not more than five years; and any of the judges of this State shall discharge, on habeas corpus, any person so detained in slavery."

Thank God, hereafter Maryland is to keep step to the music of universal freedom! Delaware must soon follow her example, and Missouri cannot after her sad experiences of slave-race, much longer delay her regeneration. Kentucky must follow. The manacles which the rebels designed to make stronger and rivet closer are being rapidly broken. And so the wrath of man praises God, who counterworks the evil designs of the wicked.—N. Y. Christian Ambassador.

FREE MARYLAND.

There were great rejoicings on Saturday in Baltimore, on the occasion of the publication of Gov. Bradford's proclamation announcing the adoption of the new Free State Constitution. The city was gaily decorated with flags, on many of which could be read the words "Free Maryland." The event is to be celebrated to-day in Philadelphia by the ringing of bells, salutes and illuminations. The Governor's proclamation concludes as follows:—

"And whereas, the results of said elections have been duly certified to me by the proper judges, and said several elections, and upon the canvass and casting up the votes so returned to me for and against said constitution, including the soldiers' vote aforesaid, it doth appear that there were 30,174 ballots for the constitution, and 29,799 ballots against the constitution; and that there were 61 blank ballots reported as given against the constitution, but not counted, the persons offering them refusing to take the oath required by said constitution; and there being, therefore, of the aggregate vote so cast a majority in favor of the adoption of said constitution:

Now, therefore, I, Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the authority so vested in me by said act of Assembly and constitution aforesaid, do by this my proclamation declare and make known, that the said constitution and form of government so framed and adopted by the Convention aforesaid has been adopted by a majority of the voters of the State, and that, in pursuance of the provision therein contained, the same will go into effect as the proper constitution and form of government of the State, superseding the one now existing, on the first day of November. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, on the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1864.

By the Governor: W. B. HALL, Sec'y of State.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

CELEBRATION AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ENTRY OF UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

The abolition of human slavery in the State of Maryland becoming a fixed fact yesterday, by the act of the Governor, seconding the efforts of the people of that section of the Union, the event was celebrated in Philadelphia yesterday in a variety of ways. The colored population had their own time in their respective localities in our city, Lombard and South streets, where many of the "proscribed race" live, were gay, with flags flying from all the windows of many dwellings. Salutes of thirty-five guns each were fired in different parts of Philadelphia. Six companies of the colored regiment at Camp Wm. Penn made a parade, and their soldierly appearance was the subject of much admiration.

The event of the day took place last evening—or, rather, the festivity culminated in a grand demonstration at the headquarters of the Supervisory Committee for Colored Troops, on Chestnut street, above Twelfth. The building, with its interior transparency when fully illuminated, gave the entire structure a magical appearance—gay, attractive, and eminently patriotic. In the midst of the glare of red fire, reflecting upon ten thousand upturned faces, the waving of flags and other ensigns of patriotism, the musical notes of the band, a meeting was improvised by Mr. Thomas Webster. An address was delivered by Mr. Thomas N. Coleman, though suffering from the effects of a blow that he received from a sneaking Copperhead assassin on Monday night. He was loudly cheered, and he thanked his God, as a Marylander, that the bright sun of liberty was rising over his native State.

Mr. Coleman was followed by Mr. Trimble, of Tennessee, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Captain N. H. Edgerton, of Chester county, recently promoted by the indomitable General Butler for gallant conduct. The Captain was wounded in a recent battle. He was followed by Mr. H. Maurice, who recited the poetry, "No Slave Beneath the Starry Flag." Major Dehring and other gentlemen made patriotic speeches, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

THE TRANSPARENCY AND ILLUMINATION. The transparency, taken as a whole, is the largest and one of the most imposing ever displayed to public view; it certainly is very appropriate to the age in which we live. It attracted the attention of thousands of people yesterday; and last evening, it being brilliantly illuminated for the first time, a dense mass of citizens congregated in front thereof. It may be said to be the production of the genius of Mr. Thomas Webster, a gentleman who has done the "State some service" in the supervision of the recruiting of the United States colored troops. The transparency consists of a number of pictures, graphically portrayed by the skill of members of the Artists' Sketch Club of Philadelphia. We commence our description of the scene at the top. On the center is a cupola surmounted by a flag-staff about fifty feet long, from which the colors of our nation are unfurled. In the gentle westerly breeze of last evening, it displayed its glorious stars and stripes to admiring thousands. In the cupola is a large bell, with the motto as on old Independence bell, that was rung when young America struck for freedom from British usurpation and tyranny. "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

Beneath the bell, and extending across the top of the transparency, is the following, in large letters, constructed of gas-jets:

GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC!

This motto is flanked on the right and left with two lights, each representing the lamp of life. Immediately beneath the motto is a large picture, 24 feet 7 in. by 8 feet, reaching across the entire front of the building. This represents the storming Port Hudson, a rebel stronghold taken by the black soldiers, and which success contributed greatly to the opening of the "Father of Waters," the Mississippi, by which rebellion was split in two. The picture is very graphic and artistic. The motto, from a poem of Mr. George Barker, is on the top of it: "Never in field or tent seen a black regiment."

Immediately beneath the storming scene of Port Hudson are three panels, each being two feet by eight feet two inches, containing choice maxims or

mottos of Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry. They read as follows:

"There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery."—Washington's Letter to Robert Morris.

Of Slavery, Jefferson, the father of Democracy, says:

"The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest."

"It would rejoice my very soul that every one of my fellow-beings was emancipated. I shall honor the Quakers for their noble efforts to abolish slavery."—Patrick Henry.

In the centre of the scene is a large arch, 13 feet high and 12 feet high. The arch is very elaborately finished, being a representation of stone work, 13 in number, supported by Corinthian columns. Each stone represents a virtue, enumerated as follows: Religion, Liberty, Education, Charity, Fraternity, Frugality, Temperance, Truth, Courage, Justice, Love, Labor, Honesty. We may say that the Keystone of the Arch is labelled Justice. Upon the apex or crown of the arch is a representation of the coat of arms of the State of Maryland, over which is the word "Resurgens," which means arising after awakening. Just above the spring line of the arch is the following:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."—Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

A well-painted eagle, holding in its talons the emblems of peace and war, has a picture within the scope of the arch. The scroll issuing from its beak contains the following: "Emancipation in Maryland accomplished in 1864." Beneath the eagle is the following: "Maryland settled by George Calvert, Baron of Baltimore—Ireland—a Catholic ranked among the most wise and benevolent lawgivers of all ages. The first in the history of Christianity to seek for religious security and peace by the practice of justice; to plan the establishment of popular institutions with the enjoyment of liberty of conscience; to advance the cause of civilization by recognizing the rightful equality of all Christian sects."

New, A. D. 1864, by emancipating over 100,000 Christian slaves, by the free votes of the people, proves that at last she is entirely true to the noble teachings of her Immortal Founder, and that she realizes his grand ideas of Justice by adopting a Constitution which secures to all men the enjoyment of all their natural rights, without regard to creed, color, or country.

Hail to glorious Maryland! "Our 'Maryland,' first to guarantee 'free liberty of religion,' first to unconditionally disenthral her slaves, first to typify a regenerated South. Hail! 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

On each column, in scroll-work, we observe the names of the following illustrious men:

C. Carroll of Carrollton, Henry Winter Davis, William Paine, H. B. Bond, Sam. Chase, R. Stockwell Matthews, Gen. Wm. Smallwood, Archibald Sterling, E. M. Edwards, R. M. Johnson, Gen. Robert C. Schenck, Col. Wm. D. Birney, William Pinkney, Col. S. M. Beaman, William Wirt, Wm. E. Stranahan, Ben. Bannaker, (colored), A. J. Creswell, Jos. H. Carpenter, Luther Martin, G. W. B. Bradford, William Crane.

On one plinth are figures 1776, and on the other 1864. Both plinths contain, beneath the figures, the word "Faith."

The coat of arms of Maryland, that rests on the arch-crown, is flanked right and left by angels blowing the trumpet of fame. On either side of the grand arch are panels, four in number, each being ten feet six inches by five feet nine inches. The top panel to the left represents the wounded scout and contraband. The banner is held in an upright position, bearing from center to center the words "Blood," which may be seen trickling from his arm. The contraband is looking towards heaven. The ground scene represents a Southern canebrake. This painting is taken from Rodgers' statuette, and it suggests a volume of history at once.

The top picture on the right represents a conflict between the colored soldier and a secessionist. The former has his bayonet at the breast of the rebel, while the other has his uplifted sword, and is about to deal a second blow, the first blow having already drawn blood from the soldier. The countenance of the rebel is a blending of savage ferocity, wildness of despair, and fear. The soldier has his left foot firmly upon the rebel flag marked C. S. A. This represents a scene which already forms an interesting page in the history of the rebellion, as recorded in Major General Butler's congratulatory order. The combat took place at a picture cannot help near Richmond, Sept. 29, 1864.

On the left lower corner represents a slave auction in the State of Maryland. A well-developed descendant of Ham is already on the block. He stands with his arms folded. Behind him is the auctioneer, a long, lean, lantern-jawed specimen of a "sneaking scoundrel," before him a group of men of all sorts and sizes, apparently engaged in bidding against each other for the possession of the "chattel." At the foot of the auctioneer's desk are the wife and the children of the slave grouped together. The wife is downcast; the tears of anguish at the thought of separation are trickling down her cheeks. The children are too young to appreciate the enormity of the affair. The following mottoes are on this picture. On the top:

"God fixed it certain that whatever day Makes man a slave takes half his worth away."—Pope.

At the bottom is the following motto:

"Thousands of men, women and children sold annually under Maryland's old Constitution to the far South."

We now turn our attention to the picture on the right lower corner. Here we observe a school-house in the distance, with its new cupola being summoned the rising generation of the proscribed race to school. The scene is laid in St. Mary's county, Md. A fine, fat-looking specimen of a colored woman points to the building dedicated to purposes of popular education. A little boy and girl are on the way to the place thus pointed out by the mother. The suggestion is a picture cannot help receiving popular favor of all intelligent classes who know the value of education. On the top of this picture is the well-known motto:

"Emancipation proclaimed January 1, 1863, by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Indomitable SUCCESSOR, and Conquering EMANCIPATOR."

Let us sustain them by our labors and make Emancipation a Fact Fixed Forever."

At the lower part of the panel or painting is the following inscription: "12,000 colored soldiers now at the front, fighting for the Union."

The lower panel, which forms it, may be said, the base of the entire picture, is 18 feet 6 inches in height by 6 feet wide. It contains on one end a good likeness of President Lincoln, and on the other an excellent representation of the next Vice President, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. Between these portraits are the following words:

"This Education forms the common mind."

The space between the front of the house and the transparency is appropriated to the portraits of the following named men of progress, civil, military, and naval: Generals Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Butler, Phelps; Admirals Farragut, Porter, Dupont; Captain Winslow, Hon. E. M. Stanton, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, and Hon. John Hickman. The transparency was illuminated with 154 gas jets, the entire expense being raised by voluntary contributions. The artists engaged in this transferring to canvas the design of Mr. Webster are Messrs. Geo. F. Benson, J. D. Wilson, E. B. Censell, D. R. Knight, and Wm. E. Smith.

In addition to the above, a fine painting of a colored soldier shot down, but still holding the flag up. Another soldier is about to take the emblem of nationality from him. This transparency was exhibited at the opposite side of the way. There were many flags also exhibited, containing the following mottoes, among others:

"200,000 men of color are now fighting for their country in the army and navy."—Abraham Lincoln.

Maryland obeys the divine injunction: "To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke."—Isaiah 58.

"No negro traitors."

"Philadelphia Press."

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

MAJOR GENERAL BANKS.

Almost from the first hour of his appointment to the Department of the Gulf up to the present time, Gen. Banks has been mercilessly criticised and condemned in certain quarters, especially upon the Anti-Slavery platform, as alike incompetent for the position, disinterested of the rights and interests of the colored laboring population, and disposed to "toady" to wealthy and aristocratic secessionists wearing the mask of loyalty in that portion of Louisiana over which the authority of the Federal Government extends. These charges have been repeated again and again, with rhetorical vehemence, until they have not only been accepted as unquestionably true by many on this side of the Atlantic, but by some of the best friends of our cause in England, (as in the case of Professor Newman, for instance),—and great has been the odium attempted to be cast upon President Lincoln for not sending Gen. Banks "to Coventry." We confess that our own mind was somewhat prejudiced by this frequent iteration; but, while we thought that his system of freed labor was in some of its features unnecessarily stringent, and too exacting toward the laborers, we forbore all severity of censure, conscious that we could not so well judge of what was possible in the chaotic state of things in that section as those who were in authority on the soil; and trusting that, when all the facts should be known, Gen. Banks would be relieved of very much of the obloquy heaped upon him, if not triumphantly vindicated in all his acts. At the last New England Anti-Slavery Convention, we took occasion to speak fearlessly in his behalf, and mentioned certain measures instituted by him which we thought greatly redounded to his credit. For this we were reproached by some, who seem to think that the test of abolitionism is to deal in wholesale impeachment, ignore rebutting evidence, and persist in damaging accusation—a test which we have never subscribed to, though it may appear to a jaundiced vision to indicate superior jealousy for the cause of the oppressed, lest in some measure it should be compromised.

General Banks cannot have been ignorant of the condemnation so freely bestowed upon him in this section; but he has preserved a remarkable silence in regard to it, as one conscious that his policy was either greatly misconceived or grossly misrepresented, and which would in due time be vindicated by the result. Being on a visit to Massachusetts, he was recently invited to deliver an address in Tremont Temple, before the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. Complying with the invitation, he took for his subject "The Condition of the Negro Population as connected with the Reorganization of Government in Rebel States"; and the able and satisfactory manner in which he treated it may be seen by a careful perusal of the very lucid and singularly dispassionate address which occupies so large a portion of our present number. In it will be found no complaints of having been unjustly assailed—no personal retorts—no attempts at special pleading. Rising far above all such considerations, he proceeds to give a calm, philosophical, statesmanlike, almost impersonal view of what has been done, constructively and absolutely, under his administration, to deliver the oppressed from the yoke of bondage, give vitality and success to paralyzed industry, bring order out of chaos, to conciliate employers and the employed, disseminate light and knowledge, establish and multiply schools for the hitherto forbidden, and the employment of slavery is abolished in Louisiana, and the right of property in man denied—&c. &c. And this he does without the slightest indication of personal inflation or egotistical self-complacency; but modestly, and with conscious rectitude of purpose in the discharge of his official duties.

Let us glance at some of the particulars. General Banks estimates the number of slaves in Louisiana exempted from emancipation by President Lincoln's Proclamation of January 1, 1863, at 150,000. Now, not one of these was a chain, or is amenable to any slave master. In regard to their industrial employment, which has been so often denounced as mere serfdom, he declares that "it was established upon the basis of absolute and perfect freedom of the negro in all respects and all considerations, to make him as independent and to prepare him for as perfect an independence as that enjoyed by any other class of people on this continent." They were at liberty to select their own employer, and go where they pleased; only they were expected to labor in support of themselves and families somewhere, if not upon the plantations, then engaged in the cultivation of the soil, because they had no alternative—the negro, because he had no other desire, having his freedom and that of his wife and children secured, and getting for them clothing and rations from the government, besides educational privileges, in addition to a stipulated pecuniary remuneration. Nothing was done without the concurrence of the negroes; they brought to the government their own terms of labor, which were complied with; the planters yielded; and the result is good will, mutual satisfaction, and growing prosperity. So successful has been the experiment that General Banks says he does not believe there is required any change whatever in the state of labor that has been in operation in Louisiana for two years past. In view of their peculiar situation, he believes that the wages of the laboring men in that State have been as remunerative as those of Massachusetts, or any other part of the country. Why certain exactions were made of the planters and the laborers alike, he shows in a satisfactory manner.

As for the charge of serfdom, nothing of the kind exists. There is not a court in the State that does not recognize a negro, whether free or whether enslaved before the war, as a freeman entitled to all the rights and all the protection of a white man—entitled to sue and be sued, to give his testimony in any of the courts, and to receive equitable compensation for his labor. The planter surrenders his right of property in his slaves. They are absolutely independent of his will, while he is subject entirely to the government. They make no complaint of their condition or of their wages.

In regard to their education, the facts are equally cheering, and worthy of grateful recognition. General Banks states that there are in the parishes controlled by the government about fifteen thousand negro children. From eight to ten thousand of these are already in day schools. There are sixty Sabbath schools, and twenty night schools for adults; and every regiment of the twenty or twenty-five regiments of colored troops has a teacher and an organization of the nature of a school. Surprising progress is making by the scholars, whether old or young.

Take another fact, illustrative of the almost miraculous change which has taken in public sentiment in New Orleans—New Orleans, which was formerly the synonym of all that was brutal and infernal toward the colored race.

"At the celebration of the passage of the Act of Emancipation in June," says General Banks, "I saw in the city of New Orleans 20,000 or 25,000 colored people, as well dressed, as well behaved, as any people that I ever saw in Boston, or New York, or any city of the States. I saw a city of 175,000 people absolutely surrendered to the celebration of the passage of the Act of Emancipation. They occupied the streets and the squares the whole day. From sunrise in the morning to sunset in the evening, they were possessed of the city, and in the whole of that day not one disorderly act was done, not one uncivil word spoken, not a

white person, so far as I know, came into collision with them, and nothing was witnessed during the day but the most perfect order and sobriety. I heard one hundred persons say that that celebration could not have occurred under such circumstances in the city of Boston, the city of New York, or the city of Providence; and I believe it. Every day, every hour in the day, you hear negro children singing the anthems of the Union in the streets or in their school-rooms. Wherever they are, the air is vocal with the music, the precious music, of their young hearts."

This, surely, speaks volumes as to the altered state of things in New Orleans, under General Banks's administration. Yet how has his policy been denounced, and what base motives have been attributed to him!

At the adoption of the new State Constitution of Louisiana, it has been alleged here that the body of the voters was made up of Banks's retainers and partisans, by soldiers who had no right to participate in the election, &c. To this the General replies—"I venture to say that there have not been, of the 11,000 voters, 600 men voting who belonged to the army in any form whatever; and those men were citizens of the State, and had a right to vote there." Before the war, the ordinary vote was 15 or 16,000. The new Constitution provides for the education of the State, irrespective of race or color. It enrolls in the militia all the able-bodied men of the State, without regard to caste, condition, race or color; and it authorizes the Legislature to confer the right of suffrage upon the negro in consideration of intelligence, contribution of taxes, or service in arms—(this last provision being due to the direct personal influence of General Banks, according to the statement of Major Plumly in another column.) Are not these truly astonishing changes? And do they not reflect great credit upon the humane purpose, the just endeavor, and the administrative ability of General Banks?

Finally, he declares his willingness to stake his life, that if three well known abolitionists to whom he refers were to visit Louisiana for the purpose of investigating the condition of things there, the conclusion to which he has arrived would be the conclusion to which they would arrive. This is a strong declaration, and evinces deep sincerity and conscious success. And all these grand achievements wrought out of the most discordant, inflammable and conflictive elements!—But let his entire address be closely perused and candidly pondered. Hail, renovated Louisiana!

ABRAHAM LINCOLN RE-ELECTED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY!

NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS.

No Presidential Election has ever occurred at all comparable in magnitude, solemnity and far-reaching consequences to the one which came off on Tuesday last. The hosts of freedom and the powers of despotism met in a death grapple, and the latter have been sent howling to the pit from which they emanated, while the former are singing songs of praise and thanksgiving. The doom of Rebellion and Slavery is now irrevocably pronounced.

The vote in Boston stood for Lincoln, 12,936; for McClellan, 7570; Lincoln's plurality, 5366. For Governor—Andrew, 12,788; for Palmer, 7941. Governor Andrew is re-elected by an immense majority.

The greatest anxiety was felt in regard to the result in the Third and Fourth Districts; but to the general surprise and delight, the vote stood for Rice, 9708; for Sleeper, 6865. For Hooper, 10,403; for Abbott, 6488. These are signal triumphs. At an early hour in the evening, a procession of Mr. Rice's constituents was formed, and with lanterns and transparencies marched to his residence in Union Square, where, appearing on the balcony, he was congratulated by E. W. Kinsley, Esq. upon his reelection; to which Mr. Rice made a patriotic response.

The congregated thousands united in singing, with thrilling effect, the familiar lines of the fine old hymn, "My native country, thee, Stand and liberty, Of thee I sing." &c.

The band then struck up "Old Hundred," and the vast concourse joined in singing the doxology—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"—which was followed by the "John Brown Song," which was sung with immense enthusiasm.

From the square, the procession marched to Faneuil Hall, which was crowded to overflowing with a joyous multitude, who greeted the returns, as the telegraph flashed them from every quarter of the States, with cheers and shouts such as have seldom been heard even within those venerable walls, where the people are most wont to congregate. Eloquent and inspiring speeches were made by Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. A. H. Rice, Hon. Samuel Hooper, Dr. George B. Loring, and many others, the great crowd remaining together, with scarcely an appreciable diminution of its numbers, till midnight.

The grand result in Massachusetts, as far as ascertained, is as follows:—307 towns voted for Lincoln, 119,087; McClellan, 40,273. Lincoln's majority, 78,814! 28 towns to be heard from.

The State Senate is entirely Union, and the Democrats have far elected six members to the House of Representatives, and these are from three wards of Boston in which the Irish element exerts a controlling power.

The electoral votes already cast for Mr. Lincoln can be set down as follows:—Maine 7, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 6, Massachusetts 12, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, Pennsylvania 15, Delaware 3, Maryland 7, Ohio 21, Indiana 13, Illinois 16, Michigan 8, Wisconsin 8, Iowa 8, Minnesota 4, Nebraska 4, Kansas 3, West Virginia 6, Missouri 11, California 5, Oregon 3. Total 183. Only 117 votes are needed to constitute an electoral majority. Loyalty has made a clean sweep, and Copperheadism is buried under the hope of resurrection. McClellan is sure of one State—perfidious Kentucky, with her 11 votes. New Jersey and New York are still doubtful—though the Empire State has probably gone for Lincoln by a small majority.

There were 109,000 votes cast in New York city, of which McClellan has a majority of over 37,000.—It is said that Fernando Wood and James Brooks are defeated for Congress.

A special Washington dispatch states that General McClellan has sent in his resignation to the Secretary of War. It is to his deep disgrace that he did not do this long ago. The nation has strongly put its seal of condemnation upon him. Let him shrink back into his original insignificance.

MARYLAND A FREE STATE. The importance of this glorious act to Maryland, and to the nation, can scarcely be estimated.

At a meeting of Marylanders upon the abolition of slavery in their State, Dr. Snodgrass gave an interesting statement, showing how the pro-slavery party had bound hand and foot, the people of Maryland, under the old Constitution of the State. He said:

"When the question was asked, why the subject of emancipation in Maryland was not left to the legislature, we answered, because the old Constitution forbade that course, by declaring that under no circumstances should the legislature touch 'the relation between master and slave.' Once the legislature had the power to act on the question, and to do as they thought best, provided two-thirds of both branches thereof should concur, and the next legislature, assembling two years thereafter, should happen to confirm their enactments by a like majority of two-thirds. But this privilege was snatched from the people's representatives by the inextinguishable slave interest, through the next Constitution—that is, the one just superseded—in which the clause, totally prohibiting legislation on the subject, was inserted as an insurmountable barrier, as it was hoped, to the progress of free principles. But, most unfortunately for the slave-holding interest, it was not far-seeing enough, which opened the way for the legislature to submit to the people the question of erecting a new Constitution, at stated periods—every ten years."

W. M. LLOYD GARRISON.

We regret that we cannot find room for this very encouraging Report in our present number.

LETTER FROM MAJOR PLUMLY.

NEW ORLEANS, (La.) Oct. 20, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR—My letter which you printed has reached here, and has called out the enclosed articles in the New Orleans Tribune, the alleged organ of the free colored Creoles. The Tribune cannot be fairly said to represent that large and influential class of our people. The free colored Creoles are divided into two camps, very sharply defined. Some of them were contributors to the rebel fund for the defence of the city against the Federal forces. Indeed, there are not more decided confederates to be found in the South than may be found among the free colored Creoles of Louisiana. This rebel party is not large, but it is rich, aristocratic, exclusive, and bitterly hostile to the black, except as a slave.

The publishers of the Tribune are not of that class; they are loyal. The principal in the paper is an educated physician, of skill and professional intelligence, but, as you will see by the articles, not familiar with the relations of men and of parties in the early Anti-Slavery of the North. This ignorance of party divisions is not confined to men of color; it is a striking feature of all society here. The Abolitionist was regarded as an "ogre," and they cared little about the varieties, while the species was so bad. I have been frequently amused, on being introduced as an Abolitionist, at the expression of surprise that I had retained any of the amenities of life. A lady, one of the most intelligent and elegant whom I have met in the South,—and such are not rare,—with whom I travelled several days, expressed to me her sense of horror when she learned that an Abolitionist was on board the boat,—the first of the genus she had ever seen!

The Tribune is, therefore, excusable in respect of its mistakes on that score. But its attempt to extend my remark, that some "had not attained to the grace and the wisdom of freedom" to all the colored Creole people, is disingenuous. No one knows better than the Tribune how highly I estimate that class of our people. What I said of them, in my speeches in this city, a year and a half ago, I repeat here, and now, with increased emphasis.

Measured by the political disabilities and other wrongs to which they have been so long subjected, the free colored Creoles of New Orleans and of Louisiana, as a class, excel in loyalty, courage, wealth, education, intelligence, and character. In the days of peril in New Orleans, before the fall of Fort Hudson, while the white men shrank from duty, the free colored Creoles sprang by regiments to the defence of a city and of a Government that disowned them.

It was largely in consideration of this class that the late Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, after abolishing slavery, and declaring that the Legislature shall pass no law recognizing property in man, inserted a clause, authorizing the Legislature to extend the right of suffrage to individuals or classes who may be qualified to vote by educational fitness, or by having fought for their country. Failing to exclude the word "white" from the Constitution, the friends of the colored man fell back upon that clause. It was defeated by a strong vote. Four weeks afterwards, upon the return of Major General Banks, by his clear and forcible statement of the case to leading men in the Convention, it was reconsidered and passed, and with the Constitution has been ratified by the people.

The Tribune implies a censure of me because I defend the "Orders" of Major General Banks. I confess, frankly, that I do not know of any "Order" of his, affecting the colored man, that was not founded in wisdom, from the necessities of the case, and that has not worked well.

I enclose the Report of our colored schools. You will see how they flourish. It is a noble labor, and fills every faculty with satisfaction. The efficiency of the schools is greatly promoted by the scholarship and labor of Lieut. E. M. Wheelock, chaplain of the 16th N. H., who was detailed to service on the Board in the beginning. Chaplain Wheelock was the pastor of the Unitarian Church at Dover, N. H. No one but an old Abolitionist can realize my sense of exultant gratitude as I walk round the free city of New Orleans, meeting constantly the grateful salute of the colored man, free and in arms, or hearing the voices of his children in church or school, or in a concert—a thousand strong—singing the national air, or John Brown, or some liberty hymn of the period.

By order of Major General Banks, all the "signs" of the slave-pen or auctions were erased. The names of Hatch, Foster, Wilson, Campbell's, have disappeared from their respective houses. Campbell's slave-pen is a rebel-prison. "Got in day-self," a black woman said, as she saw the rebel prisoners flung into the old pen. "Use 'em put us dirt! Got day-self now. De Lord's comin'." A few of the old slave-traders remain, gilding about like ghosts, and wasting away daily in the uncongenial atmosphere of freedom.

The city of New Orleans, freed of all bondage and the signs thereof, is a city in which to dwell. Its locality and climate; the sweep of its crescent, on the great river; the scale of its projection; the imposing width of its streets and avenues; the parks and shell-roads and canals, with the lake beyond, opening upon the sea, from which there are over fifty water avenues to the town; the garden-district, dotted with cozy homes and costly dwellings; the luxuriant foliage; the wild mocking-birds; the varied flora; the fish and game; the natural generosity and intense life of the people; the quaint old "French quarter," with its narrow streets, low houses, tile roofs, latticed casements, beautiful women and graceful men, or ancient dames with an amplitude of costume and great ruffs and ruffles; or old men, with small feet and thin legs, who wear skull-caps and dressing gowns, and smoke; all talking incessantly in their perplexing French, or in the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old court-house, in which the very stones are whispering from age and humidity; the "Jackson Square," over which the cathedral looks benignly—crowded as the church is, at daylight on Sunday morning, with devotees, who, after Mass, issue from the solemn enclosure and the grand music to the adjacent French market, with its Sicilian vendors of fish and onions; its coffee stands, with little cups of hot, black coffee, exclaiming as "hashish"; its diminutive donkey-carts, laden with hay, as primitive as in the days of Laban and Rachel; its handsome Creoles, lost in vast projecting sun-bonnets, with capes to the waist; each lady followed by a colored attendant with a basket, and wearing a picturesque turban gracefully folded and tied, as only a colored woman can tie a turban; the dotting uniforms of Federal officers, who have arisen thus early to see; the army of smokers; the rush and push and twist and pull and hawl and jabber of all nationalities, intent on buying and selling, and flirting and coquetting—beyond, a monkey-show, with a furnished box-constructor, a sickly looking tiger, a dilapidated monkey, and a baby with six toes; over the way, in a sequestered out-house, a cock-pit and a dog-pit.

"Where dogs delight to bark and bite"—For this they mostly do.

near by, a huge machine, whirling constantly, to which is attached a squadron of hobby-horses, on

I spent a portion of yesterday among the ruins of our city, to rejoice in the fact that the ruins of slavery in Maryland, and the ruins of the churches which were once the pillars of the slave system, are now the ruins of the slave system.

It was in strange contrast with the ruins of the slave system, that the ruins of the churches which were once the pillars of the slave system, are now the ruins of the slave system.

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look across the Atlantic with rejoicing spirits to wish God speed in your path. It is not possible to foresee the events by which universal freedom will be established on your shores; but I can say that the true feeling of duty to the oppressed will be strengthened in the hearts of your people, and your sufferings have made anti-slavery men look upon the future with more confidence than ever. Even in his mystic hour of vision, God is working out good. So it is that anti-slavery men must look upon the future with more confidence than ever. Even in his mystic hour of vision, God is working out good. So it is that anti-slavery men must look upon the future with more confidence than ever.

Dear Mr. Garrison—Please accept the accompanying donation of five dollars, as my "mite" for the Liberator. I should regret exceedingly to have it discontinued, and to know that that faithful and uncompromising journal was no longer bearing its testimony against chattel slavery. The Liberator is associated with my earliest recollections, and I have always looked there, and never failed to find words of hope and sympathy for my most oppressed race.

Yours faithfully,
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not exculpate anybody or inculpate anybody, but I know what I say to be true, in reference to Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips, when you interrupted him; and I certainly, to the best of my recollection, think he said those words, or as nearly as possible those words.

LETTER FROM MISS SARAH P. REMOND.
AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING HILL,
LONDON, October 22, 1864.

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THE MOSES OF THE COLORED MEN.
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